

# CORRESPONDENCE

(215a).

Orders in Council and Despatches in connection with the negotiation of a Treaty between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Fisheries in waters contiguous to the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

609 M.—British Ambassador, Washington, sends Governor General a letter from United States State Department, saying that Canada's suggestion for International Fisheries Conference will be brought before Congress.

936 M.—O.C. 23rd April, 1906. Provisions of proposed Treaty, read with modifications attached, satisfactory to Canadian Govt. Rept. of Sub-Committee Joint High Commission, Quebec, 1898. Draft of Treaty and memorandum of modifications.

992 M.—Governor General to British Ambassador at Washington; suggesting some changes and adhesion of States. Lord Elgin's reply.

1106 M.—O.C. 12 June, 1907. Concurring in report of Minister of Marine and Fisheries respecting modifications. Suggests that if Lake Michigan not included Georgian Bay should be left out.

1818 M.—O.C. 27th Jan., 1908. Amendment to Article IV. excluding Georgian Bay.

352.—O.C. 7th March, 1906, dealing with proposed division of North Channel.

504.—O.C. 9th March, 1908. Canadian Government gives adhesion to Treaty on assumption it will be cordially supported by State authorities.

1996 M.—Col. Sec. to Governor Genl. Ambassador, Washington, to sign Treaty.

2043 M. Ambassador at Washington to Administrator. Treaty ratified by U.S. Senate.

2055 M.—Administrator to Ambassador at Washington, asking for signed treaties.

2055 M.—Ambassador at Washington to Administrator. Treaties sent London.

*From H.M. Charge d'Affaires to Lord Grey.*

No. 57.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, 22nd May, 1905.

MY LORD,—With reference to Sir Mortimer Durand's despatch No. 32 of the 25th of March, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency herewith copy of a note from the Acting Secretary of State of the United States in which he informs me that authority will be sought of Congress at its next session for the proposed International Conference for the consideration of the general question of the fisheries in waters contiguous to the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

I have, &c.,

HUGH O'BEIRNE.

No. 242.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1905.

SIR,—Referring to the suggestion of the Canadian Government communicated by the Ambassador's note of March 20 last, for a general consideration by an Inter-

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national Conference of the fisheries in waters contiguous to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, I have the honour to inform you that authority for such a Conference, as well as provisions for all necessary expenses on the part of the United States, will be sought of Congress at its next Session.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,

*Acting Secretary.*

936 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd April, 1906.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated the 21st March, 1906, transmitting copy of a communication which Sir H. Mortimer Durand recently addressed to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of a treaty between His Majesty the King and the President of the United States for the protection and preservation of food fishes in the waters contiguous to the Dominion of Canada and to the United States and enclosing a draft of said treaty.

The committee are of opinion that the provisions of this proposed treaty, read together with the memorandum of modifications attached thereto, are free from objection on the part of the Canadian government. They at the same time suggest that in the enumeration of waters in article IV., to which the treaty is intended to apply, Lake Michigan, Rainy Lake and Rainy River be added. Their omission is probably due to oversight, but the committee are of opinion that they should be included. The committee further recommend that inasmuch as the United States Government have not paramount jurisdiction over the waters to be covered by the proposed treaty, it should be made a condition thereof that the adhesion of the various states claiming any measure of authority over any portion of the above-mentioned waters should be first secured, to wit: Maine, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington.

The Committee advise that a copy of this minute, if approved, be forwarded to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and also to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

P.C. 936 M. (d).

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION, QUEBEC, 1898

*Inland Fisheries.*

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing the necessity of uniform and effective measures for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada, hereby agree that the times, seasons and methods of fishing in such contiguous waters, and the nets, engines, gear apparatus and appliances which may be used therein, shall be fixed and determined by uniform and common international regulations, restrictions and provisions, and to

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that end agree to appoint, within three months after this conventions goes into effect, a commission to be known as the International Fisheries Commission, consisting of one person named by each government. It shall be the duty of this commission, within six months after being named, to prepare a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in each of the waters prescribed in this article, which regulations shall embrace close seasons, limitations as to the character, size and manner of use of nets, engines, gear, apparatus, and other appliances, a system of registry for commercial fishing in waters where required, and such other provisions and measures as the commission shall deem necessary.

The two governments engage to put into operation and to enforce by legislative and executive action, with as little delay as possible, the regulations and restrictions with appropriate penalties for all breaches thereof, and the date when they shall be put into operation shall be fixed by the concurrent proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council.

Such regulations and restrictions shall remain in force for a period of four years from the date of their executive promulgation, and thereafter for one year from the date when either of the governments of the United States of America or Great Britain shall give notice to the other of its desire for their revision, whereupon the commission provided for in this article shall make a revision thereof, which revised regulations, if adopted by the two governments, shall remain in force for another period of five years and until a further notice of revision is given. It shall, however, be within the power of the two governments by joint or current action upon the recommendation of the commission, to make modifications at any time in the regulations.

It is agreed that the waters which the aforementioned regulations are to be applied shall be as follows:—(1) The territorial waters of Passamaquoddy bay; (2) The St. John and St. Croix rivers; (3) Lake Champlain; (4) The St. Lawrence river, where the said river constitutes the international boundary; (5) Lake Ontario; (6) Niagara river; (7) Lake Erie; (8) The waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair; (9) Lake Huron and its connecting bays; (10) St. Mary's river and Lake Superior; (11) Lake of the Woods; (12) The Strait of Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound lying between parallels  $48^{\circ} 10'$  and  $49^{\circ} 20'$ ; (13) And such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the International Fisheries Commission and approved by the two governments. It is agreed on the part of Great Britain that the Canadian government will protect by adequate regulations the food fishes frequenting the Fraser river.

The commission shall continue in existence so long as this article shall be in force, and each government shall have the power to fill and shall fill from time to time, any vacancy which may occur in its representation on the commission. Each government shall pay its own commissioner, and any joint expense shall be paid by the two governments in equal moieties.

The United States of America and His Majesty Edward the Seventh of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King and Emperor of India, equally recognizing the desirability of uniform and effective measures for the protection, preservation and propagation of the food fishes in the waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, have resolved to conclude a convention, for these purposes, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Britannic Majesty, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir H. M. Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Who having exchanged their full powers, found in due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

#### *Article I.*

The times, seasons and methods of fishing in the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada, as specified in Article IV. of this convention, and the nets, engines, gear, apparatus and appliances which may be used therein, shall be fixed and determined by uniform and common international regulations, restrictions and provisions; and to that end the High Contracting Parties agree to appoint, within three months after this convention is proclaimed a commission to be known as the International Fisheries Commission, consisting of one person named by each government.

#### *Article II.*

It shall be the duty of this International Fisheries Commission, within six months after being named, to prepare a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in each of the waters prescribed in Article IV. of this convention, which regulations shall embrace close seasons, limitations as to the character, size and manner of use of nets, engines, gear, apparatus and other appliances, a uniform system of registry by each government in waters where required for the more convenient regulation of commercial fishing by its own citizens or subjects within its own territorial waters or any part of such waters: an arrangement for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish; and such other provisions and measures as the commission shall deem necessary.

#### *Article III.*

The two governments engage to put into operation and to enforce by legislation and executive action, with as little delay as possible, the regulations, restrictions and provisions, with appropriate penalties for all breaches thereof, and the date when they shall be put into operation shall be fixed by the concurrent proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada in Council.

And it is further agreed that jurisdiction shall be exercised by either government, as well over citizens or subjects of either party apprehended for violation of the regulations in any of its own waters to which said regulations apply, as over its own citizens or subjects found within its own jurisdiction, who shall have violated said regulations within the waters of the other party.

#### *Article IV.*

It is agreed that the waters within which the aforementioned regulations are to be applied shall be as follows: (1) The territorial waters of Passamaquoddy bay; (2) The St. John and St. Croix rivers; (3) Lake Champlain; (4) The St. Lawrence river, where the said river constitutes the international boundary; (5) Lake Ontario; (6) The Niagara river; (7) Lake Erie; (8) The waters connecting Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Lake St. Clair; (9) Lake Huron and its connecting bays; (10) St. Mary's river and Lake Superior; (11) Lake of the Woods, (12) The Strait of Juan de Fuca, those parts of Washington Sound, the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound lying between the parallels of  $48^{\circ} 10'$  and  $49^{\circ} 20'$ ; (13) and such other contiguous waters as may be recommended by the International Fisheries Commission and approved by the two governments. It is agreed on the part of Great Britain that the Canadian government will protect by adequate regulations the food fishes frequenting the Fraser river.

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The two governments engage to have prepared as soon as practicable charts of the waters described in this article, with the international boundary line indicated thereon; and to establish such additional boundary monuments, buoys and marks as may be recommended by the commission.

*Article V.*

The International Fisheries Commission shall continue in existence so long as this convention shall be in force, and each government shall have the power to fill, and shall fill from time to time, any vacancy which may occur in its representation on the commission. Each government shall pay its own commissioner, and any joint expenses shall be paid by the two governments in equal moieties.

*Article VI.*

The regulations, restrictions and provisions provided for in this convention shall remain in force for a period of four years from the date of their executive promulgation, and thereafter until one year from the date when either the government of the United States or Great Britain shall give such notice to the other of its desire for their revision; and immediately upon such notice being given the commission shall proceed to make a revision thereof, which revised regulations, if adopted and promulgated by the President of the United States and the Governor General of Canada in Council, shall remain in force for another period of four years and thereafter until one year from the date when a further notice of revision is given as above provided in this article. It shall, however, be in the power of the two governments by joint or concurrent action upon the recommendation of the commission, to make modifications at any time in the regulations.

*Article VII.*

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the.... .... .... .... day of.... .... .... .... in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

## MEMORANDUM OF MODIFICATIONS.

Article II.—It is thought desirable that the registry for commercial fishing should be made specific in limiting the issuance of licenses by each government to its own citizens or subjects, and in restricting their operations to their own territory.

There is inserted a provision for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish. Both governments are now engaged in this work, and it is believed that it may be promoted by harmony of action. Such a measure was specially set forth in the agreement between Secretary of State Foster and Sir Julian Pauncefote in 1892.

Article III.—A paragraph is added to make the enforcement of the regulations more effective, by giving to each government jurisdiction to punish its own citizens for violations of the regulations in the territorial waters of the other government. Without some such provision poachers would enjoy immunity by escaping across the water boundary.

Article IV.—Much unlawful fishing occurs through ignorance of fishermen as to the location of the water boundary line. A clause is added with a view to obviate this in some measure by the publication of charts or maps with the international boundary

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clearly marked, and by the establishment of additional monuments or buoys where required.

(*Telegrame Code.*)

*From Lord Grey to Sir H. M. Durand.*

OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1906.

Referring to your despatch 26, 21st March, proposed treaty with the United States for protection and preservation of food fishes in waters contiguous to Canada and United States of America, Canadian government see no objection to draft treaty read in conjunction with memorandum or modifications attached thereto, but suggest addition of Lake Michigan, Rainy Lake and Rainy River to waters enumerated in Article No. 4. They also suggest that as United States government have not paramount jurisdiction over waters to be covered by proposed treaty, adhesion of various states claiming any measure of authority should be first obtained. Despatch follows by mail.

GREY.

P. C. 992 M.

(*Cable Code.*)

*From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.*

LONDON, 4th May, 1906.

Referring to your telegram of 23rd April, preservation of food fishes, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington has been instructed to inform United States government accordingly.

ELGIN.

1106 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th June, 1907.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the annexed report, dated 22nd January, 1907, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries with reference to a proposed treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection and preservation of food fishes in inland waters contiguous to Canada and the United States.

The Committee concur in the said report and advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a copy hereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

P. C. 1106 M. (a).

OTTAWA, January 22, 1907.

*To His Excellency the Governor General in Council:*

The undersigned has had referred to him a despatch from the Right Hon. the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 13th November, 1906. This despatch refers to a previous one of the 11th July, 1906, referring to an approved Minute

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of Council, dated 23rd April last, dealing with a proposed treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection and preservation of food fishes in inland waters contiguous to Canada and the United States.

That Minute of Council was to the effect that the provisions of the proposed treaty, read with a memorandum of modification attached thereto, were free from objection on the part of the Canadian government, but at the same time it was suggested that in the enumeration of the waters in Article 4, to which the treaty is intended to apply, Lake Michigan, Rainy river and Rainy lake should be added.

It further recommended that inasmuch as the United States government has not paramount jurisdiction over the waters to be covered by the proposed treaty, it should be made a condition thereof that the adhesion of the various states claiming any measure of authority over any portion of the above recited waters, should be first secured, to wit, Maine, New York, Vermont, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington.

The undersigned would observe that touching the point of the jurisdiction of the United States federal government, a letter from Mr. Secretary Root, dated 6th June last, covered by His Lordship's despatch of the 11th July, explains the regulations of the fisheries by treaty in waters contiguous to the international boundary line, is unquestionably within the jurisdiction of the treaty-making power of the United States government, and he cites the opinion of the United States Attorney General to such effect, in view of the fact that all treaties under the authority of the United States government shall be the supreme law of the land.

Referring, however, to the question of the inclusion of Lake Michigan, Rainy river and Rainy lake, Mr. Root contends that the suggestion to include Lake Michigan rests on different grounds from those to include Rainy lake and river, and does not commend itself. Lake Michigan, he says is wholly within United States territory, and although it connects with other waters to which the regulations are intended to apply, such connections cannot be fairly argued as making Lake Michigan a boundary lake, and its waters contiguous to the boundary line, and there seems no reason, therefore, why any international commission should be given jurisdiction over Lake Michigan for the purpose of framing regulations which are intended to apply only to waters contiguous to the boundary line.

With regard, however, to the suggestion to include Rainy river and lake, Mr. Root says that it is quite acceptable; but if such waters are included it would seem fair that Lake Memphremagog should also be embraced.

The undersigned would observe that while Lake Champlain was included in the proposal before the Joint High Commission,—which form the basis of the present proposed treaty,—Lake Memphremagog was not specifically mentioned.

The advantage to be possessed by the United States government in including the waters of Lake Champlain is clearly to be traced to the fact that the principal breeding grounds for pickerel are situated in Missisquoi bay, within Canadian territory and in respect of which the states of New York and Vermont had been pressing for unification of fishery regulations, so that while almost all the waters of Lake Champlain are within the states of New York and Vermont, it is to the advantage of the United States to have a voice in the regulation of the small portion thereof lying within Canada.

On the other hand, the whole volume of Lake Memphremagog, with the exception of a small shallow portion at its southern end, lies within the territory of Canada, and the portion lying within the State of Vermont being regarded as comparatively unimportant.

As the object of the treaty for the unification of fishery regulations is merely for the preservation and protection of the fisheries, and in no way affects boundary lines or territorial jurisdiction, there would seem to be no particular objection to the

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inclusion of any waters contiguous to the boundary line. Hence Lake Memphremagog might properly be included amongst those with which it is proposed to deal.

The undersigned would further observe that the inclusion of Lake Michigan was suggested by the fact that it is included within the scope of the International Waterways Commission, and there appears to be no reason why it should not be similarly dealt with in a treaty having for its object a uniformity of fishery laws, and if Mr. Root's contention in the present instance is correct, it would appear to apply with equal force to the waters of Georgian bay, and although that bay is not specifically mentioned in the treaty, it is doubtless covered in subdivision nine of the 4th paragraph of the report of the sub-committee of the Joint High Commission in 1898, embracing 'Lake Huron and its connecting bays.' This bay is as clearly wholly within the territory of Canada as is Lake Michigan within that of the United States, and all that can be argued against the inclusion of Lake Michigan is exactly fitting in the case of Georgian bay.

The undersigned is therefore of the opinion that if Lake Michigan is not included within the waters to be dealt with by the treaty, the waters of Georgian bay should likewise be excluded therefrom, and he recommends that subdivision 9 of Article 4 of the proposed treaty should be amended so as to exclude the words 'and its connecting bays,' leaving Lake Huron alone to be the waters affected by that subdivision.

The undersigned further recommends that a copy of this report, if approved, be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Respectfully submitted,

L. P. BRODEUR,  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

P.C. 1818 M.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th January, 1908.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a secret despatch from the Right Honourable His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, dated 17th January, 1908, stating that the United States Secretary of State was anxious for the signature of the treaty providing for the unification of the fishery regulations to be applicable to the waters contiguous to the boundary line between Canada and the United States, to which end it is suggested that instead of the amendment proposed in the despatch of the 5th January, 1908, an amendment should be adopted which would make subdivision 9 of Article IV. of the proposed treaty read as follows:—

'9. Lake Huron, excluding Georgian bay; but not including North Channel.'

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the said despatch was referred, observes that Article IV. defines the waters to which the international regulations are to apply. Briefly stated, the matter stands thus:

The original language of subdivision 9 was: 'Lake Huron and its connecting bays;' but as the United States government objected to Lake Michigan being included among the waters for joint regulations, because that lake was wholly within the territory of the United States, Canada objected to the inclusion of Georgian bay for the same reason, and because all that could be argued against the inclusion of Lake Michigan was exactly fitting in the case of Georgian bay.

The minister further observes that this view of the matter has been subscribed to by the United States government, and Mr. Secretary Root observed that the import-

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ance thereof is rather in sentiment than in practical effect, inasmuch as the same regulations for the protection of food fishes would necessarily be enacted for all these waters, since the conditions affecting fish and fisheries are virtually the same.

The recognition of Georgian bay as under Canadian control would offset the recognition of Lake Michigan as under United States control.

The minister also observes that in the light of these circumstances there does not appear to be any objection to the wording in the despatch under review of the 17th January, 1908.

The committee on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to telegraph His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington as follows:—

'Your telegram 17th January. Fisheries Regulations Treaty. My ministers see no objection, subdivision 9, Article IV., reading: "Lake Huron, excluding Georgian bay; but including North Channel, west of the western end of Manitoulin island."

The committee further advise that copies of this Minute of Council, if approved, be forwarded to Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

P.C. 352.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March, 1908.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorandum, dated 18th February, 1908, from the Secretary of State, stating that he has had under consideration the Minute of Council approved on the 27th day of January, 1908, on the subject of the treaty regulating the fisheries between the United States and Canada, wherein it was proposed that subdivision 9 of Article IV should read as follows: 'Lake Huron excluding Georgian Bay, but including North Channel west of the western end of Manitoulin island.'

The minister states that it appears from the despatch of the Right Honourable James Bryce, bearing date 3rd February, 1908, that on the proposal being submitted to Mr. Root, that he expressed his reluctance to accept it, pointing out that North Channel is 'essentially a boundary water, and is far from being entirely inclosed in the territory of one party as is Georgian Bay or Lake Michigan.' Moreover, to divide North Channel in such a manner would certainly arouse suspicion and discussion, and would be likely to impede or prevent the passage of the treaty in the Senate, adding, that the principal of the treaty 'was to apply the treaty to all pieces of water which could be deemed as a whole, boundary waters. Even though part of each such boundary water might be between lands which belonged to one only of the two countries. Lake Michigan and Georgian bay were not boundary waters and were therefore excluded. North Channel regarded as one piece of water was a boundary water, so was Lake Superior, although the southwest part of it lay entirely between United States territory on both sides. That if a part of North Channel were to be excluded might it not be pressed by American critics that the bay off Lake Superior should also be excluded.'

The minister further states that in a subsequent despatch from Mr. Bryce, dated 8th February, 1908, he transmitted a copy of a memorandum received from Mr. Root emphasizing his objections to the reservation of any part of the North Channel from the joint regulations; pointing out that the greater part of Lake Champlain is within American territory, while the whole of it is nevertheless included in the treaty, adding

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that he will have to defend the treaty against criticism he trusts the Canadian government will not think it necessary to press the point.

For these reasons His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington expressed the hope that the Dominion government would not press for the addition of the words 'west of the western end of Manitoulin island.'

The committee, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, advise that, as the fishery regulations in Canadian waters will not likely differ materially from the regulations that may be agreed upon for the boundary waters, Mr. Bryce be advised to inform Mr. Root that Canada will not insist on the addition of the words 'west of the western end of Manitoulin island,' as expressed in the Minute of Council of the 27th of January, 1908.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

P. C. 504.

CERTIFIED copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th March, 1908.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a memorandum from the Secretary of State setting forth that a satisfactory agreement having been reached between the governments of the United States and Canada concerning the definition of the border waters to which the proposed joint fishery regulations will apply; and that to be of value in the preservation of the fishing industry, the regulations will require to be rigidly enforced; and the question naturally arises, will the enforcing of the regulations on the south side of the boundary line continue to be vested in the state authorities? If so, it is important that the government of Canada should be assured that the joint regulations will have the cordial support of the authorities in the several states affected. Otherwise it is manifest that the desired object will not be attained.

As in the past the governments of the several states fronting on the border waters have exercised the right of sovereignty over the fishery regulations, it is not unreasonable to assume that the state authorities will not feel that keen interest in enforcing regulations that may not meet with their approval. It is, therefore, desirable that the views of the Federal government at Washington should be asked, and for an expression of their judgment on this important point; as the government of Canada is giving its adhesion to the treaty on the assumption that it will be cordially supported by the state authorities.

The Committee advise, if this minute be approved by His Excellency, a copy be forwarded to the Right Honourable the British Minister at Washington for the information of the government of the United States.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

P. C. 1996 M.

(Cable Code.)

*From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.*

LONDON, 3rd April, 1908.

Your telegram of 31st March. His Majesty's Government propose to authorize Ambassador to sign inland water fisheries treaty forthwith. Do your government agree? Telegraph reply as soon as possible.

GREY.

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P.C. 2043.

(*Telegram.*)

*From Mr. Bryce to Administrator.*

No. 8. Inland Fisheries Treaty ratified by Senate yesterday.

BRYCE.

2055 M.

(*Telegram.*)

*The Administrator to Mr. Bryce.*

OTTAWA, 21st April, 1908.

When may we expect to receive signed treaties?

ADMINISTRATOR.

P.C. 2055 M.

(*Telegram.*)

*From Rt. Hon. James Bryce to Administrator.*

WASHINGTON, 22nd April, 1908.

Replying to your telegram of 21st April, signed treaties sent London. Do you want more\* copies?

BRYCE.

\*(*Mere*)?





